

colleges. One rebel was shot dead immediately in front of the building and his body taken inside. Just before lunch time Tuesday a big body of rebels rallied from the postoffice and marched to the Gresham Hotel to commandeer the provisions. They returned safely to the postoffice with supplies of meat, flour, bread and vegetables.

In the evening the authorities, determined to drive the rebels from a shop at Kelly's corner where there had been much sniping, trained a machine gun on the building and its front was quickly smashed in. A number of prisoners were taken here.

#### Liberty Hall Is Shelled.

The situation was taken more strongly in hand by the military early on Wednesday. Nobody was allowed to stand in the streets, and concerted measures were taken against Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Feiners. A plain green flag floated over this building. Two small guns were brought up and fired upon the hostile headquarters. Forty shells were fired in five minutes.

The first shot carried off the flag and little was left of the building when the firing stopped. Most of the rebels managed to escape by back exits. As soon as the bombardment stopped soldiers rushed the hall from different sides, and took possession of the ruins with loud cheering. The building fell at once.

At noon the military closed Camden Street, which leads to the Portobello Barracks. There was a good deal of firing here, and the soldiers took possession of a saloon which the rebels were occupying, and made prisoners of the rebel garrison.

Dublin, Tuesday, April 25 (via London, April 28).—Dublin has now been held up for twenty-four hours by a combination of members of the Sinn Fein Society and followers of James Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union and well known as a strike leader.

There has been the same violence in the city as in the big street strike in 1913, which was headed by Larkin. It is supplemented, however, by the use of an armed force with military pretensions and the seizure of strategic points designed to give the aspect of a revolution.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a proclamation today calls the movement "insurrectionary," and declares that it is due to foreign prompting. It is, he says, "small." He adds that "stern measures are being taken to suppress it."

The revolution thus far is considered an imitation, though on a much extended scale, of "Fort Chabon" in Paris, which was held by a general rioters some time ago, and the rise in Sydney Street in London. While it is declared not to have the support of the people generally, and even is not considered by some as a rising, the situation certainly is very serious.

#### Shops Closed in City.

The trouble has gone on now for twenty-four hours and has completely dislocated the life of Dublin. No shops are open and no business is being transacted. Streets are empty, and the use of the telephone has been forbidden by the military and trains to the country are very irregular.

Yesterday (Monday) at midday the Sinn Fein revolutionaries assembled as if for one of their usual parades. They were supposed to be going out for an Easter Monday march. Some of the rank and file even imagined that this was their last parade. About 600 of them, however, took possession of the general postoffice, in Sackville Street, which at the time was attended by a usual small holiday staff of clerks. There the revolutionaries remained all day and still held forth.

Telegraphic and postal communication in so far as it goes through this the chief postoffice in Ireland has ceased.

**Republic's Flag Over Building.**

The raid was beyond the power of the police to deal with. Small detachments of Lancers appeared, but after two or three men wounded they withdrew. Since then the Sinn Feiners have been left alone, and they have hoisted the flag of the Irish republic over the building.

Various corners in Sackville Street have been occupied by the Sinn Feiners and barricades of barbed wire erected. In this street there has been a great deal of looting of shops and smashing of windows.

St. Stephen's Green, a detachment of the Sinn Feiners entered the green, which is surrounded by a high railing, locked themselves in and began digging trenches. They authorities considered that this move as a last stand might be intelligible, but as a beginning of the disturbance they could not guess its purpose.

#### Countess Leads Rebels.

The Countess Markievicz, the sister of an Irish baron, in a Volunteer uniform, was a prominent figure in the disturbance. She was one of the leading sympathizers with James Larkin in the 1913 riots. Her husband was raised in January by the police, who seized a printing press and type with which alleged pro-German literature was being printed. Her husband is said to be a Polish nobleman.

In addition to St. Stephen's Green various corner points covering the entrance also were occupied by the Sinn Feiners, who flourished rifles from the windows of nearby houses. Several passing motor cars and taxicabs were commandeered. The occupants were taken inside the Green, apparently as hostages, and the cars were drawn up on the roadway as barricades.

#### Officers Shot at in Streets.

There has been much rifle and revolver firing, and several persons have been killed or injured. The wounded were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

In the Portobello Road, over the canal which forms the boundary of the city, the Sinn Feiners seized a corner public house. Here, also, holiday makers suffered from promiscuous shooting. One platoon of the Royal Irish Rifles succeeded in dislodging and taking prisoners these rebels.

During Monday officers and men in khaki and isolated individuals were shot at in the streets. Some of them are reported to have been killed or wounded.

No evening newspapers appeared in Dublin Monday, and no morning papers were published to-day. The "Evening Mail" office was occupied by members of the Sinn Fein yesterday. They still retain possession, while the military have established themselves opposite.

The Royal College of Surgeons, which faces St. Stephen's Green on the west, was seized by the Sinn Feiners and their flag flown from it.

Thus far the rebels have captured nothing by fighting. There was nobody to resist them, and they simply occupied unprotected buildings.

London, April 28. The dispatch sent from Dublin Tuesday afternoon was the

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GET your ballot in next Sunday's issue of the 16-page Graphic Section with

**The Sunday Tribune**

first detailed eye witness account of the disorders to be received in London. The resident Associated Press correspondent in Dublin forwarded the message by courier to Kingston, whence it came to London by mail. The message bore the stamp of the postal censor and apparently was unexpurgated.

The Dublin version of the uprising at the end of the first day seemingly corroborates the report that the force which began the disorder was not a large one.

#### Germans Doubt Success of Revolt in Ireland

London, April 27 (delayed).—The German press has not been permitted to comment on the Sir Roger Casement incident, but prints telegrams from Dutch papers with regard to the trouble in Ireland, says the Exchange correspondent at Amsterdam.

The Cologne "Volks Zeitung" is quoted by the correspondent as saying that the situation in Ireland must be watched by Germany, especially in view of the present American crisis. Had the adventure succeeded, declares the newspaper, it would have "had immense influence on feeling in America toward Germany, and no things have happened it will do little good."

"The Cologne 'Gazette' appears to expect no success from the Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland," Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs. "It cautions its readers not to overestimate the effect which the disturbances will have on the political and military situation in England, and points out the strength of the British forces in Ireland." The "Gazette" continues:

"One must ask, however, at a moment when a solution is being sought of the tense situation between the United States and Germany, what impression news of the disturbances in Dublin will have on millions of Irishmen in North America. We must wait to see what attitude they will take toward President Wilson's demands, and how far their influence extends on the parties which must reckon with this factor in the elections."

#### IRELAND BETRAYED, DECLARES REDMOND

Continued from page 1

of the priests and the people that is part of Ireland's own history? Leave the question of principle out and consider the question only of the means of intervention for herself. What did Ireland do? What was the situation? 'Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of Ireland's newly won liberties in Irish blood? Be this view right or wrong, this was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

"But, among the Irish, the opinion of Ireland is surely I need not argue the principle, especially with anybody who has professed himself a Home Ruler, that the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself. That is the principle which has been adopted by the Irish race everywhere.

"Millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere, whose generous devotion helped us to win our victories for the motherland of our race, have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied Ireland's right to choose her own government. Ireland has been contested only by the very same men who to-day have tried to make Ireland a cat's-paw of Germany.

"In all our long and successful struggle to obtain home rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We have won home rule not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked more of theirs was their last blow at home rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause of the Allies as treason to the cause of home rule.

"And the final aggravation is this: The misguided, insane young men who have taken part in this movement in Ireland have risked, and some of them lost, their lives. But what can I say of those men who have sent them into this insane and anti-patriotic movement while they have remained in the safe remoteness of American cities?"

"I might add that this movement has been set in motion by the same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent American men, women and children shed by Germany, and that they are guilty of double treason—treason to the generous land that received them, as well as to the land which gave them birth.

"Is it not an abhorrent horror that on the very day when we heard that the men of the Dublin Fusiliers had been killed by Irishmen in the streets of Dublin we received news of how men of the 16th Division—our own Irish brigade, and of the same Dublin Fusiliers had dashed forward and by their unconquerable bravery retaken trenches the Germans had won at Hulleuch? Was there ever such a picture of tragedy which a small section of an Irish faction has so often inflicted on the fairest hopes and the bravest deeds of Ireland?"

"As to the final result: I do not believe this wicked and insane movement will achieve its ends. The German plot has failed. A majority of the people of Ireland retain their calmness, fortitude and unity. They abhor the attack on their inalienable rights and their principles. Home Rule has not been destroyed. It remains indestructible."

#### To Ask Suspension of Lord Wimborne

London, April 28.—Sir Henry Craik, member of Parliament for Glasgow and Aberdeen universities, Scotland, has given notice at the next meeting of the House of Commons he will move that Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, be suspended from the functions of their office.

Sir Henry will move that a commission be appointed to examine into their respective offices and report on their conduct in the administration of Ireland. Judging from the experience of London offices of Irish newspapers as the result of the uprising in Dublin, there has been not only a severance of telegraphic but also of postal communication between London and Ireland.

Postoffice officials declared, however, that mail from the north of Ireland was momentarily expected.

#### Gunboat Shells Rebels Holding Liberty Hall

Belfast, April 27 (via London, April 28).—Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein Society in Dublin, was shelled by a gunboat during the rioting early this week in the Irish capital, according to official statements given out here. The first official intimation of the outbreak in Dublin was received here yesterday. Telegraphic and telephonic communication between Belfast and Dublin is still interrupted seriously.

The Belfast "News Letter" to-day says that it understands that the Post Office at Dublin has been taken by the Sinn Fein. The newspaper also publishes the following statement: "The police authorities desire the

## Are We Prepared?

The Tribune here presents the twenty-second of a series of short articles on American preparedness which will appear in The Tribune daily. Their accuracy is vouched for by a ranking officer in the United States Army and a ranking officer in the United States Navy. The Tribune believes them to be the clearest and most striking account of our national defenses yet written.

### WHEN THE BROWN MAN COMES—THE LANDING.

Japanese Trained Men Already on United States Territory, or in Mexico and British Columbia.

#### British Columbia

25,000

#### Hawaii

25,000

#### Philippines

25,000

#### Coast States

61,000

#### Mexico

100,000

#### Total:

221,000

### Our Combined Mobile Army in United States and Philippines.

#### United States

40,000

#### United States

7,000

1. Troops and militia in the Philippines, Hawaii and on the Western coast.  
2. The largest number of United States troops stationed at any one place.

WHEN Japan moves she will do so suddenly and without warning. It will be an attack in the night, and we will not be allowed one moment's preparation.

Manila is well fortified, but each fort can be easily taken from the rear. All the military authorities agree that landing would be comparatively easy.

"There are no fortifications on Lingayan Bay on the north, Balayan Bay on the south, or Lamon Bay on the east. A landing at any of these points presents no difficulties, and once landed it is but a few days' march to the rear of Manila." (General Francis V. Greene, U. S. V.)

"Little does the United States know that we have many plans arranged for the destruction of the Manila forts and guns.

"There will leave our great naval base at Yokosuka 50,000 of our men in a suitable number of transports that will be amply protected by fast cruisers. This flotilla will land part of the troops at Lingayan and part near Polillo, at the rear of Manila. They will take but a short time to disembark, and will advance converging toward each other, having all plans laid to attack the port of Manila from the rear—which is its weakest part." (1)

At Honolulu we have spent millions fortifying Pearl Harbor, but there is not enough ammunition to fight twenty-four hours.

"Our first move will be to seize Honolulu! This can very simply be done by a fleet of transports carrying 30,000 men and protected by our fast cruiser-class ships."

"The Hawaiian Islands are only distant from San Francisco a few hours by our fast warships and cruisers, and in the islands are at present 80,000 Japanese; all of them have received army instruction, and they know their duty!" (1)

Experience at the Panama Canal has amply convinced us that slides are at least possible. "The Americans boast of their Panama Canal, but it is only too ridiculously simple for us to dynamite it effectively—at the cost of an old steamship loaded with explosives."

"Or the canal may be instantly dynamited by our people, who are living quite near it, and before anything can be done by the United States navy our ships will be in full possession of the important points."

"And before the United States warships can come all the way around South America we will have seized the islands! These lie much nearer to our shores than they do to the United States coast, and it will be a very difficult matter to oust us—our navy is much stronger than the American, better equipped and better officered."

"The Honolulu group of islands, however, is not large enough to adequately support our coun-

trymen. We can seize the port and fortifications (such as they are) with the greatest of ease, thus permitting about 60 per cent of our people already there to help in breaking California's shut door." (1)

The only thing the United States could do to prevent a landing on the Pacific would be to send our fleet around South America or our soldiers over the mountains.

Seven-tenths or more of our soldiers are east of the Rocky Mountains; while the Japanese have already on our soil, or in Mexico and British Columbia, adjoining our territory, trained troops which number 271,000 men—eight times as many as our entire mobile army in the United States.

There are already 35,000 trained Japanese troops in Hawaii, 55,000 in the Philippines, 100,000 in Mexico, 61,000 in California, Oregon and Washington. And these troops are where they can be instantly used the moment the transports land machine guns on our coast. Every Japanese in California reports to his consul once every week to receive instructions.

"We have tricked California, however, by sending our men as residents to the Hawaiian Islands. There they become 'citizens,' and from there, after a certain time, proceed to California."

"We have sent both army and navy officers in the clever disguise of workmen; and they, having been thoroughly taught in Japan how to swim, have quietly slipped overboard and gained a landing in California and Oregon ports, under the very eyes of the assinine United States customs and immigration officials." (1)

The Japanese now have a new base from which they can direct their operations. The Marshall Islands form an important naval station 2,600 miles nearer our Pacific coast than Tokyo. Japan's engineers and army officials are working night and day constructing new concrete fortifications. Our Pacific forts are of little value in protecting our ports. They are old. For years the War Department has not sent sufficient ammunition to the Pacific Coast to give the garrison two hours' practice per month.

The Japanese, when they sent their fleet on its tour of the Pacific, demonstrated that they could enter our ports, with lights out, without local pilots.

From the Japanese who already live in the Western states they would have ample aid in landing anywhere along the Pacific Coast.

"There are officers of ours scattered everywhere on the Pacific Coast to-day. We do not need to explain why they are there!" (1)

(1) From a book circulated by the National Defence Association of Japan, the present officers of which are reported to be Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, president, and Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, vice-president.

## INSISTS DANIELS GOT FISKE LETTER

### Correspondent of Service Journal Throws Light on Controversy.

"The Army and Navy Journal" publishes to-day a letter from an unnamed "naval correspondent familiar with the circumstances" that sheds a new light on the controversy that followed the refusal of Secretary Daniels to allow Rear Admiral Fiske to deliver his now famous speech on preparedness.

"In another column," says the service paper, "appears the statement as to the necessity for naval preparedness made to the Secretary by Rear Admiral Fiske some eighteen months ago. Time has not diminished its value and importance. Secretary Daniels states that he did not receive the statement personally, the communication going on file as a routine matter without his attention being directed to it.

"As to this, we think the recollection of the Secretary must be at fault, as a naval correspondent familiar with the circumstances connected with the presentation of Admiral Fiske's letter writes to us, saying: 'I have heard Admiral Fiske say to some friends that he handed the letter to Secretary Daniels, who was standing at his desk in the Navy Department; that the Secretary read the letter and then handed it back to Admiral Fiske without comment. Recently, in New York, I heard an officer of the navy say to two other officers that he was in Fiske's office when Fiske took the letter to the Secretary

and that Fiske returned to his office in a few minutes, bringing the letter with him, and that Fiske remarked that the Secretary had read the letter and did not seem much interested in it.' 'It is also common talk in Washington that Admiral Dewey has denied emphatically to several officers that he ever requested the Secretary not to retain Fiske on the General Board or that he told the Secretary he wanted a practical man instead of a theoretical man, or that he ever had any communication of any kind with the Secretary on this subject after his original request that Fiske be retained on the board.'"

"That the recollection of these officers," the article continues, "should differ from that of Secretary Daniels is to be explained by the fact that the incident was so important from their point of view that it made a great impression upon them, while the mind of the Secretary toward advice upon the subject of preparedness was not at that time as receptive as we hope that it is now."

"Why Postpone Your Yellowstone Trip Any Longer?"

If you have never been to Yellowstone, it is high time that you go. Make this a Yellowstone summer in your life. For Yellowstone is never to be forgotten once you have seen it.

It is Nature's own museum, where she has collected a great part of her most unusual wonders. There are the Emerald and Morning glory Pools, Blount Basin, the Devil's Kitchen, and his Watch-Pot, Jupiter's Terrace, and Old Faithful Geyser, to say nothing of the hundreds of other natural wonders.

The wild animals themselves are well worth seeing. The visitor to Yellowstone sees bears, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, and a great many species of wild game.

Imagine a waterfall twice the height of Niagara and located in a canyon which is a veritable riot of colors, and you have the gigantic and justly famous Yellowstone Falls.

"If you will leave it to me, I will plan your trip complete for you. My knowledge of the West is entirely at your disposal without charge. It is just a part of HIRSHLINGTON Service. Call, or, if more convenient, write a postal card, and we will send you our folder about Yellowstone Park with a splendid map in colors and full descriptions."

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Ph. M. No. 6706.

## LAUD CASEMENT; OUT THEY GO

Intruders Start to Speak to United Irish—Kelly Begins Bouncing.

### 2 THUDS FOR CHIEF, AND OTHERS WALK

Reserves Listen to Doorstep Protest—Inside Gathering Condemns Revolution.

After eliminating several Casement sympathizers from their midst by the efficacious process of picking up their spokesmen and throwing him through the doorway, the United Irish League got down to business last night and passed a resolution condemning those responsible for the revolution in Dublin.

While the delegates of forty-eight Irish associations were drafting this document in the hall, at 624 Madison Avenue, the ejected patriots stood on the sidewalk outside, baying loudly at the moon. Wild Irish howls of defiance from without mingled with condemnation of those who had sold themselves "for dirty gold" within the chamber, and shouts of "To Hell with the Allies" and "Hooroo for Germany" drowned at times the voices of those saner Irishmen in convulsive assembled.

#### Meeting Opens Bristly.

The meeting was lively from the start. Before the delegates had all got seated some one espied in one corner of the chamber three men and two women and recognized one of the for-

"Throw 'em out!" the harmonious chorus arose as soon as their identity had been proclaimed. Dr. Joseph G. Coyle tried diplomacy first, but that failed. The man refused to leave.

"Throw 'em out!" was the repeated shout, and so they did. A large and bumpy gentleman, Kelly by name, grasped the intruder as he stood up to make a speech. Before he had uttered two words Kelly was rushing him toward the door. By the time he had completed his first fiery sentence he was plunging down the stairs, impelled by a last muscular thrust of Mr. Kelly's good right arm. His followers then left without escort.

They grouped themselves on the sidewalk below, where they were joined by sympathizers and spectators. Lifting up their voices, they tried to let John Redmond and the Kaiser hear what they thought of them, and might have succeeded if reserves from the East Fifty-first Street station had not broken up their chorus.

In the first of the three resolutions adopted last night, the United Irish League expressed their sympathy for the "unfortunate men who have shed their blood in the streets of Dublin" but condemned "those leaders who prompted and agitated the unwise move not from motives of sincere love of the little green island, but either from blind hatred of the English people or worse, with German gold in their pockets."

See Disloyalty to United States. "More worthy still of condemnation," the resolution continued, "is that coterie of men in the United States

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Of fine French serges, twills, velour checks, etc.  
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Hand made effects of Georgette crepe, chiffon and batiste.  
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who not only cast to the winds the real interest of the people of Ireland but became disloyal to the United States."

Another and briefer resolution was proposed by Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chili. This was called to John Redmond, the Home Rule leader, at the conclusion of the meeting. This asserted that the United Irish League viewed with "equal sorrow and amazement the unpardonable wrong done against the whole people of Ireland by the insane attempt at revolution in Dublin" and condemned both "the communistic disciples of the unrepentable John Larkin" and "Prussian junkerdom" as responsible for the uprising.

A third resolution, expressing loyalty to the United States and the President, was telegraphed to Washington.

### GOVERNOR SLIGHTED IN VISIT TO AUBURN

Lone Policeman His Escort of Honor—Talks with Carter.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Auburn, N. Y., April 28.—Perhaps to emphasize their chilly attitude toward Governor Whitman's boom for renomination, the Cayuga County Republican organization sent nobody to the station to meet the Governor when he came here to-day to attend a funeral. Unexpectedly, except for a local policeman

who recognized him, the Governor walked through Auburn streets undisturbed alone at a hotel.

Governor Whitman conferred with State Superintendent of Prisons Carter, who is here. Both refused to talk afterward.

What happened to the threatened investigation of Sing Sing and the activities of its Mutual Welfare League seems lost in oblivion. It was said the Governor had sent Mr. Carter to look into the escapes of members of the league. Then it was announced that would be no investigation. Finally it was given out that Carter was on his way to Sing Sing, but somehow he turned up in Auburn.

Local politicians are gunning for Warden Rattigan's job. Three men have escaped here in a month, and though all have been caught, the state administration is declared to be using a leverage for paying Rattigan loose.

## UNSELFISHNESS

Here Is an Unselfish Act that Can Lead to Happiness for You.

All of the countless numbers of Churchgoers have a very definite reason for going.

Most of them because they have faith, but there are others who go simply to please some one else, and who gain nothing from it.

Son and daughter go for their mother's sake—the husband to please his wife.

Perhaps you are one of these?

If so, the reason is unselfish enough, but it is overlooking a real opportunity. You should gain happiness, support, enlightenment from the Church and its teachings. These same teachings have been a mainstay and support to people individually and collectively for generations. They can and will be to you if you choose to have it so.

But these people have faith—and to have faith, to believe, you should go to Church with an open mind—a spirit open to conviction, not as a matter of routine unthinkingly accepted, simply to please some one else.

It is well to be unselfish, but why not go for your own sake too? Why not open your eyes and seek that which others find? Why not give the Church a fair chance to prove to you how invaluable it is? You know how necessary the Church is to the morality, the good, of this country. You should appreciate how vitally necessary it is to you.

Try it—go to Church—determined to understand—to gain.

Be open-minded, and you can learn a lesson from the fortunate majority to whom the Church is counsel-giver, friend and aid.

Let to-morrow be a beginning—

**Go to Church To-morrow**

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